



## THE CHRONICLE &amp; DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

## CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

## OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PRAK.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE-HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Officers.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$5 or with the List of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &amp;c., at \$3.

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BIRTH. At Amoy, on the 17th instant, the wife of R. H. E. Fox, Esq., of the 437.

DEATH. At Amoy on the 16th instant, the infant daughter of R. H. E. Fox, Esq.

The following were the questions of stocks at the Open Market, Exchange Bank Building, 19th March, 1874.

H. K. &amp; S. Ginn Bank... 424 per cent. H. K. Fine Inn Co.... \$500 per share.

China Fire Ins. Co.... 132 do.

Victor Fire Ins. Co.... 122 do.

H. K. &amp; W. Dow Co.... 36 per cent. C. Traders' Ins. Co.... 1,775 per share.

U. S. Ins. Co. of C. 100 do.

Do.... 100 do. premium.

Chinese Insurance Co.... 200 per share.

M. C. Ins. Co.... 100 do.

C. &amp; J. Marine Ins. Co.... 100 do.

Y. T. Ins. Association 710 do.

H. C. &amp; S. Ass't Co. 75 per cent.

U. S. Navigation Co.... 175 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Co.... 60 per cent. do.

Indo-Chinese Sugar.... 0 per share.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

19th March.

BEFORE THE HON. O. MAX.

OBSTRUCTION.

The occupant of house No. 70, Bonham- street, and No. 100, were summoned for causing an obstruction in front of their doors, and were fined \$10 each.

STREET GAMBLING.

Yeoman, a bawker, was sent to one month's hard labour, for gambling in Gam-street, having been caught in the act of playing a game of Fantaun by Chinese constable 224.

ASSAULT.

Robert McAlister, second mate of the American ship *Monica*, was fined \$1, for assaulting a seafarer, named Kwok, at the Kowloon Dock.

The remaining cases were of an equally trivial character.

SUPREME COURT.

19th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRAMSTON.

The following sentence comprised the trial of Mr. Hyndman, J. B. Smith, C. E. Thompson, F. Dugger, R. Blackwell, T. Forrest, and T. B. S. Hook.

ARMED INFECT.

Chun-a-hui was charged with being found armed with a light pistol to break and enter a dwelling house to commit robbery. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Blandley prosecuted; Mr. Hanley briefly stated the facts of the case.

On the morning of the 14th February, a Sikkim constable was on duty at Waih Point near the Po-ko-lan Road. He heard a dog barking, and soon afterwards some one cried out "thief." He went in the direction, and saw four men running. He caught the last one, which turned out to be prisoner. On searching him, he found a pistol and a revolver. He took the pistol and the revolver from him, and sent him to the *Vasco da Gama*, which latter vessel has therefore won the race.We have compiled these statistics with considerable care, and have awaited the arrival of the *Japan* before making any detailed statement, as these excellent Winter passages, in which our naval friends have taken much interest.

The difference of time between this port and Yokohama is about 6h. 25m., and thence to Hongkong is 1h. 40m., making altogether 8h. 15m., and in crossing Eastward one whole day is gained when crossing the 180th parallel of longitude, known as the anti-meridian.

CHINESE MISSION SCHOOL.

ANNUALITY EXERCISES AT THE POWER STREET SCHOOL.

The third anniversary of the Chinese Mission School on Washington-street, under the Superintendence of Rev. Mr. Gibson, was celebrated at the Powers' Hotel, on the 13th of this month, when the Celestines took their seats.

The school has had a rapid growth, and

now contains 1,000 scholars, and the number

is rapidly increasing.

THE WATER WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,-In my previous letter I pointed out how Mr. Price's Po-ko-lan scheme could be cut down to \$31,000, a sum which is not absolutely beyond the means of the Colony to pay, and yet give us an increase of 50 per cent. in the amount of water supplied, i.e., 10,14 gallons per second. The Po-ko-lan scheme, based upon the *Des*, and the absence of manufacturers and plenty of horses and cattle, the amount of water that is desired requires for European Cities would be far in excess of the requirements of Hongkong, and further, that for a population of 82,000, the present Water supply is 6,400 gallons per head.

A further consideration of Mr. Price's Report has led me to believe that the Po-ko-lan project, also outdone numerically, may be the best, both as being actually cheaper than the Po-ko-lan scheme, and yet applying water. Not being an engineer I cannot say what difficulties may be in the way, but it strikes me that the three streams, which are intended to fill the projected reservoir at Tyutin, could be utilized in precisely the same way as the 25 smaller streams between the reservoir

and the town are intended to be utilized—that is, the conduct of water into the original scheme was \$63,000, but in the amended scheme it was reduced \$50,000, by increasing the size of the conduit. This will make the estimated cost \$28,000, and the cost of utilizing 25 tributary streams was estimated at \$10,000. These two sums together make \$38,000, or about \$10,000 more, which is the cost for the Po-ko-lan scheme, and now means, if added, the total cost will be \$48,000, leaving the present Po-ko-lan supply just as it is, £4,000 gallons per head.

The three Tyutin streams are estimated to yield 185,000 gallons per day, and the 25 smaller streams between the valley and the town, 100,000 gallons per day, which is equivalent to a daily supply of 4,500 gallons per head.

A FINE DESTROYING \$10,000,000 OF PROPERTY.

London, February 14th.

The organization of a new company to lay a light cable from the coast of Great Britain to the coast of North America, and the project, which is a continuation of the Po-ko-lan, is the intention of the company to convey messages over its cable at the rate of one billion per word to the press organization, having its head-quarters in this city, and engaged in the collection and distribution of telegraphic news.

A DESTROCTOR IS COUNTED THIS EVENING IN AN IMMENSE FAMILY GOODS DEPOSITORY FOR PROPERTY, ETC.

The house was wholly in flames in a brief time, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen. The building was destroyed, and a large proportion of its contents was consumed.

THE PRICE OF WATER IN THE COLONY.

The price of water in the Colony is now in abeyance, and it is not to be expected that there is any immediate idea of taking steps with a view to introducing the improvement; it is not impossible that, in the course of

time it may be considered advisable—and indeed, seeing the increasing importance of

improving the business facilities in the Colony, it might not be inadvisable to take the subject into consideration now.

If a line of tramway, such as that suggested, were made, the facilities for business would be very materially increased, and the Po-ko-lan, which is now in abeyance, might be brought into requisition, which would not only be an advantage to those interested, but also would be of general benefit to those engaged in business in the Colony. The other wharves along the Po-ko-lan would, of course, be benefited in a corresponding degree by an improvement in their accessibility; and the general effect of the measure would be to increase the shipping facilities of the port very materially.

On the question of the expense, it is of course impossible to speak definitely, but probably it would not be found to be too much in view of the advantage to be gained.

The main point, however, is the difficulty with respect to the military ground, as the Authorities at the War office are always likely to give up any portion of land which is under their control. If, however, the new road to the East which was proposed some time ago were carried out, it might not be impossible to make a compensation to the Military Authorities for the loss of the ground, so that when rain falls, it may be given out gradually, and not rush away in torrents as fast as it falls. Should this reasonable expectation be realized, it would render still further unnecessary the stupendous work now projected.

It would be better, in my opinion, that the supply per head is not increased, but rather that the water be given out in smaller quantities, and that the amount that has been calculated.

I am, yours faithfully, D. W.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1874.

THE BACH FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

(2d.)

THE "WASCO DE GAMA" CALLS AT THE "JAPAN" PORTS.

The arrival of a new competitor in the trade between our port and the Orient, seems to have awakened a natural interest among all our commercial men, and, as is usual in such cases, the first trip of the new ship is given a great deal of attention, to an ocean race, in which Captain Price, commanding the *Wasco de Gama*, and Captain Franklin, of the *Victor*, both vessels did creditably well, though the steamer of the *Wasco* was the slighter in her steering gear.The *Wasco* has been engaged in the same work as the *Victor*, and, as far as I can learn, has been successful in her efforts.The *Wasco* has been engaged in the same work as the *Victor*, and, as far as I can learn, has been successful in her efforts.The *Wasco* has been engaged in the same work as the *Victor*, and, as far as I can learn, has been successful in her efforts.The *Wasco* has been engaged in the same work as the *Victor*, and, as far as I can learn, has been successful in her efforts.The *Wasco* has been engaged 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## Extracts.

**THE EPITAPH.**  
A little while, and I shall die  
And leave the quiet of the tomb,  
Unconscious of the changing sky,  
Of frost and blight and fragrant bloom,  
Of glowing days and days of gloom;  
And all unheeded, the breeze will pass  
Through the long tangles of the grass.  
A little while, and my tired eye  
Shall look their last upon the earth;  
And other singers will arise  
With sweater strains of nobler worth  
To whom man's perish at their birth;  
And other hearts will burn with pride,  
And years with hope unmet.

A little while, and friends will place  
(When my redeemer liveth heavenly flower)  
The cold earth over my weary grave  
With leaves and blossoms the bare stone;  
I ask the kindnes—this alone  
Inscrive, in letters deep—  
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

Rock Ferry. J. R. EASTWOOD.

## VALENTINE MANUFACTURE.

Heris a large room, fitted up with long benches, and occupied by some scores of girls of various ages. Each girl has on one side of her a pile of incomplete valentines, and on the other a heap of little objects of some kind, which it is her duty to add little bunches of flowers, or glittering mottoes, or aching hearts, or breaking hearts, or trusting hearts, or hearts transfixed by arrows, or it may be a heap of unfeasted little Cupids. The audacious little god is unmercifully picked up on the point of a gun-brush, thrust up into the brightest of blue skies, and the sheet is passed on ready for the next stage, each girl usually adding only one feature to the general design. The poetry of valentines is a study, and so perhaps, would the poets be if they could conveniently be got at. They, however, are not usually kept on the premises, and it is to be feared that they have not participated in the general progress of the business; for the experience of shopkeepers is rather against the offensives of the bard. The longer the poem, the more time is occupied in reading it, and consequently the longer it takes to serve a customer. What with the study and discussion of artistic embellishments and poetical effusions, it is sometimes found to take no small portion of a day to serve a six-penny customer. Condensed feelings, therefore, compact and concentrated emotion, combined, of course, with a sparkle and originality, is what is required of the "Seven Dials poet," and for such of his lucubrations as are accepted, threepence a line is the usual remuneration. Not such very bad诗 if they could be got at.

Alfred TENNYSON.  
Sir Walter Raleigh was an English gentleman. The Earl of Surrey was another. Sir Thomas More, John Milton, George Herbert, were English gentlemen; all men with refined and quiet manners, covering a more or less tremendous stock of reserve strength. What these men were, and what the true English gentleman ever has been, is Tennyson as a poet. He is above all devices and tricks, just as he is above all indecencies. He despises nothing that is noble in artifice, not even that red rag of young John Bull's, the domestic id. His love, beauty, both of form and colour, He has the natural instincts highly developed; witness his war with death and calls to arms. His curiously calm manner looks like affection to some; who think that a swaggerer would be more natural. This is a forced hand, but not from hand in it, and you are impressed in his vice. He is a refined face, not twisting in a chronic fury of trouble and despondency; but when it comes to the time comes, and you will see what power it hides. He has the instinct of all courage—the courage to be resolute. For all these qualities, and for the mighty quality of genuine enthusiasm, the British nation loves him; and the British nation is right. From the first hour to the last of his literary life, the Poet Laureate has condescended to no tricks.

**THE MELODY OF BIRDS.**  
Listen to the charm of birds in any sequestered woodland, on a bright noon in June. As you try to dissect into the melody of sounds, the first, perhaps, which will strike your ear will be the loud, harsh, monotonous trumpet-song—the shrill, and the melancholic clinking of two or three sorts of titmice. But above the tree-tops, rising, hovering, seeking, the wood lark is fluting, tender and low. Above the pastures outside the skylark sings;—as he alone can sing; and close by, from the hollow rings out the blithe-bird, tenor—whistling, audacious, humorous, all but articulate. From the tree above him rises the trill of the thrush, pure as the song of angels; more pure, perhaps, in tone, though neither so varied nor so rich, as the song of the nightingale. And there, in the next fully, is the nightingale himself, now croaking, then a song; now taking, aside to his wife or the nest below; and now bursting out into that scuz, or cycle of songs, in which it may now find sorrow, but himself, as the linnets sing;—as he is in "Memoriam," and to him has been an alumnus to express the utmost culture of the time. Wonderful as his productions have been, they have never failed to leave the impression of reserved strength, of forces severely restrained in spite of the greatest possible temptation to exert them. His calm is the calm of self-command. With the English humor of spasmodic and transient jubilations, he has always avoided hasty speech. Underneath all this, behind a style perhaps the most graceful, achieved by any English poet, lies the greatest capacity for passion and the finest sensibility to pain. But to wail, as certain continental poets have wailed, to swell the lyrical scream which has been going on in Europe for a century, that would be too contemptible. We cannot easily imagine that the intensest feelings of this poet's life, the most heart-rending sorrows of his career, have found no faint echo in his voice in his poetry. That he has suffered greatly, that his measure of trial has been full again and again, there are a thousand signs in his writings; but never once has he rushed into print with his grief, and dashed his breast in the feeble craving for public sympathy. It has been objected to "In Memoriam" that it lacks the touch of deep human agony;—is, in fact too philosophic to be the natural voice of strong regret. To us as to many others, this absence of storm is the poem's noblest artistic charm. It would have been easy indeed for the author of "Looseley Hall" or "Love and Duty" to have written such a monody as would have wrung the heart and startled the soul; but he chose the nobler task,—and far too proud and sensitive to rush into the market-place with his hot grief, he waited until the first sharp agony was over and the subtle emprise of grief had tranquillized the vision for nobler and more delicate perception of all mundane concerns. Grief has had a million tongues, from the cry of David downwards; but never before had any poet found the strength to burst himself in the dark hour, waiting and watching till unbroken utterance was possible, in the bright morning that which it is, the fulness of joy and love. Milton's

"Sweet bird, that shin'st the noise of folly,  
Most musical, most richly dressed,"  
is untrue to fact. So far from shunning the noise of folly, the nightingale sings as boldly as anywhere close to a stage-coach road, or a public path, as anyone will testify who collects the "Wrainger's Walk" from Cambridge to Trumpington forty years ago, when the cover, which has now become hollow and shelterless, held, at every twenty yards, an unbroken and jubilant nightingale. Coleridge surely was not for wrong when he guessed that—

"Some night-wandering man whose heart  
Was pierced,  
With the sharp remorse of a grievous wrong,  
Or slow sister, or neglected love,  
(And poor wretch, filled all things with  
himself),  
And made all gentle sounds tell back the tale  
Of his own sorrows)—he, and we as he,  
First named those sounds a melancholy strain,  
And many a poor reduces the concert."  
—Prose by C. Kingsley.

**WITH THE DEAD.**  
Along with the dead—lone with one who has finished that last dread act of dying!—are the very thoughts of which is sufficient to hold men all their lifetime subject to torments. In what a strange new light the world of the living appears to us now! Our own life, what is it? "As a dream when one awaketh," the Epicurean says; and of the thousand and one things to which life has been likened, none may compare with this, there is none so full of futility, none so true. But the words are seldom realised till we are alone by the body of one who has but courteously handed to a seat. The building was very plain, very neat, and painted drab, from ceiling to basement. Raised seats, for officials or ministers of some sort, were the first sight of the transiit which met the visitor's eye. Dr. Davies was puzzled what to do with his hat; the Quakers sitting with their heads on their laps, and still more puzzled by the sight of Quaker boys, whose existence he had never realized; he wondered whether they would get through two hours of silence. When the congregation came in, in the decadence of Quakerism was ominously betrayed by the demure and attire of the ladies. Silks rustled up the narrow aisle, but they were not of the pretty silver-grey hue that Quakers are supposed to wear; and the bonnets were not illing, and had as many flowers in them, as would be seen in a west-church. A few only were prim-shaped and sober-coloured. Upon the unglazed hand of a youthful Quaker matron shone more jewelled circles than the wedding-ring and keeper. On the raised seats sat some six or seven people of both sexes, facing the congregation, whom Dr. Davies took to be officiating ministers, the exact centre being occupied by a gentleman and lady, in full Quaker attire. Generally, the men were no more Quaker-like than the women, many having long beards, and some few quite a rakish-looking moustache. The only sign of the commencement of the service was the removal of hats. Then there was silence for an hour, unbroken save by the voices outside the building, and the fat-off chime of Big Ben striking the quarters. There was no nodding over on the part of the boys, and less coughing than there would have been in any other congregation. One by one covered their faces with their hands and engaged in silent prayer, still retaining their sitting posture. The visitor confesses that he had dropped

## THE HEARTH.

As a rule, it is the blazing fire within the grate which invites us to draw near to it on a cold, bleak day; it is by which the hearth has acquired the sweetest and dearest of all epithets—the friendly hearth. The centre, almost of home life, it brings with its very name the poorest and most lasting affections of life. So cozy, so merry, when our loved ones are assembled around; and even if dreary or cheerless, when Time has dispersed them, still a fire, as Sydney Smith said, "a live thing in a dead room"; to which circumstance he thought its pleasantness might be attributed. The wanderer longs for the day that shall bring him again to the hearth, he perhaps thoughtlessly left the prodigal child looks back regretfully on the time when the lonely hearth sheltered him with the others, and immured, "Alas! I am no longer worthy to be there!" The hearth, like every other earthly thing, has its day, the cold and winter season, during which we seek its kindly warmth. But when the first notes of the cuckoo are heard, when the very air dances with pleasure at the coming spring, when trees adorn them with their light-green mantles, and nature seems one great and beautiful theatre for Love—then good-bye to the fire-place and all that appertains to it; up fly the window-sashes, and we rush, raveling in the bright scene, with new life in our hearts, and a keen enjoyment of nature's reviving beauties—an enjoyment which is as a note of praise to the God of Nature Himself. Then the hearth must slumber for a while; we try to conceal its very existence, and often, on a hot, sunny day, we may find ourselves wondering how we ever could have been cold enough to sit by it.—*Holland House*. By Princess Marie Liechtenstein.

## ALFRED TENNYSON.

Sir Walter Raleigh was an English gentleman. The Earl of Surrey was another. Sir Thomas More, John Milton, George Herbert, were English gentlemen; all men with refined and quiet manners, covering a more or less tremendous stock of reserve strength. What these men were, and what the true English gentleman ever has been, is Tennyson as a poet. He is above all devices and tricks, just as he is above all indecencies. He despises nothing that is noble in artifice, not even that red rag of young John Bull's, the domestic id. His love, beauty, both of form and colour, He has the natural instincts highly developed; witness his war with death and calls to arms. His curiously calm manner looks like affection to some; who think that a swaggerer would be more natural. This is a forced hand, but not from hand in it, and you are impressed in his vice. He is a refined face, not twisting in a chronic fury of trouble and despondency; but when it comes to the time comes, and you will see what power it hides. He has the instinct of all courage—the courage to be resolute. For all these qualities, and for the mighty quality of genuine enthusiasm, the British nation loves him; and the British nation is right. From the first hour to the last of his literary life, the Poet Laureate has condescended to no tricks.

John BURD & Co., Agents.

7th 300 Hongkong, 12th March, 1874.

## CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AT THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

MAINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

113 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

MAINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

113 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, AND THE STRAITS.

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